

A TALK.—We perceive by our New Orleans papers, that on Friday the 5th of September, 1805, the Grand Chief of the Caddo nation, accompanied by twelve or fifteen of his warriors, arrived at Natchitoches, and on the following day governor Claiborne, in the presence of the officers of the army, and many respectable citizens, made to the chief an Address, of which the following is a copy:

Grand chief of the Caddo nation,
Friend and Brother,

THAT great and good man, the president of the United States, esteems you and your people. Like the rising sun that gives light and comfort to the world, expands the cares of the American chief, and his desire is to promote the happiness of all mankind—he is particularly solicitous to better the condition of his red children; he wishes them to know war no more; to live in peace with all their neighbors; to pursue the deer in safety; to cultivate their little fields of corn without fear, and that no enemy should disturb their sleep at night.

Such, brother, are the sentiments of the great American chief—you have before heard his words from the mouth of his agent (Dr. Sibley) and I hope you have not forgotten them.

Brother! There are some men whose tongues are like the tongues of snakes; they talk much, and often speak that which is not true. Distrust the man who would tell you, that the president of the United States is not your friend; the man who would say so has a forked tongue and tells lies.

Brother! Let your people continue to hold the Americans by the hand, and with sincerity and in friendship, and the chain of peace will be bright and strong; our children will smoke together, and the path will never be colored with blood.

Brother! The president of the United States was the friend of peace, but he fears not war! The time was many years past when a mighty king, who lives beyond the big water, made war upon the Americans, and sent his warriors to conquer our country; many battles were fought, and much blood was spilled; the Americans were then few in number, but fought with bravery, and the warriors of that great king were forced to return to their own land. We were then a young people, but have now grown up to manhood, and could strike an enemy with a heavier hand and a stronger arm.

Brother! The president of the United States is just to all nations; but if a nation is unjust to his people, his own warriors can fight his battles. You have seen but a small number of these warriors, they are spread over an immense tract of country; some live where snow seldom falls, and others where armies can cross rivers upon the ice.

Brother! We have some dispute about the limits of Louisiana; the Americans suppose that the limits extend far towards the setting sun, but our neighbors, the Spaniards, tell us, that a little dry bayou, which you passed yesterday, is the line.

Brother! You know we got the country from the French, and that the Americans now claim all the land which the French formerly possessed.

You are an older man, brother, than I am, you must know something of the matter. You have seen places where the French built forts and cultivated corn; your fathers knew well the French, and when you was a little boy, you have, I am sure, often visited them.

Brother! The talk (at this time) is not straight between the United States and Spain; but I hope no mischief will ensue, for a council fire is now burning, and the beloved men of the two nations are endeavoring to settle the dispute. But if it should so happen that the Americans must bid their swords to leap from the scabbard, we wish not your tomahawk to rise. When white people enter into disputes let the red men keep quiet, and join neither side.

Brother! These are my words; I speak in the face of day. And tell what you have heard to the traveller and to the hunter, so that the good talk may pass from mouth to mouth, and from nation to nation, to the very place where the sun sets!

To which address (after the usual solemnity of smoking the pipe) the chief returned the following answer:

"I AM highly gratified at meeting today with your excellency and so respectable a number of American officers, and shall forever remember the words you have spoken.

"I have heard, before, the words of the president, though not from his own mouth;

his words are always the same; but what I have this day heard will cause me to sleep more in peace.

"Your words resemble the words my forefathers have told me they used to receive from the French in ancient times. My ancestors from chief to chief were always well pleased with the French; they were well received and well treated by them when they met to hold talks together, and we can now say the same of you, our new friends.

"If your nation has purchased what the French formerly possessed, you have purchased the country that we occupy, and we regard you in the same light as we did them.

"You request that our wars in future may be against the deer only. That is what we ourselves desire, and happen what will, our hands shall never be stained with white men's blood.

"Your words which I have this day heard shall be imprinted on my heart. They shall never be forgotten; but shall be communicated from one another, till they shall reach the setting sun: It shall be remembered that Americans are friends to the Red people.

"My Father was a chief: I did not succeed him till I was a man in years: I am now in his place and will endeavor to do my duty, and see that not only my own nation, but other nations over whom I have influence, shall properly conduct themselves.

"I think I have now but one enemy (the Osages) but I believe that will be an eternal one, for it is my belief that it has pleased God to give me that enemy, as it may be between you and Spain.

The other day when I saw the Spaniards one side of me, and your people on the other, I was embarrassed; I did not know on which foot to tread: but I am now satisfied, your words have removed my suspense; some other nations felt the same, but they shall hear of your words: they shall go from nation to nation.

"I shall now return home with my people, and pursue our hunting with much more satisfaction, from what I heard from you: although the color of my skin is red my heart is white, and whenever your people come into our tents, they shall be treated by us with all the friendship and kindness in our power to bestow, for although I am poor, I am always well treated whenever I come amongst them.

"I have nothing further to add, only to assure you, that your speech to me is as well recorded in my heart, as what I have said to you is by your pen."

(Orleans Gazette.)

From the PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

ANTICIPATION.

Of a Message now preparing at the seat of government.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is with heartfelt satisfaction I have again the pleasure of meeting the representatives of the American people, for the purpose of deliberating upon such measures as may tend to promote the happiness and secure the tranquility of a free and independent nation, and who, coming from all parts of our widely extended country, bring with them the sense of the people on our "extrinsic" relations and domestic "concernments."

And here let me congratulate you on our cities having escaped through the blessing of Providence and the salutary applications of a vigilant police from the dreadful ravages of the melody which had so long threatened to desolate the "fairest portion of America."

The sword is again unhappily unsheathed on the European continent, and those who might well have calculated on the repose of the world, and that the arteries of human blood had been taken up by whole some and pacific compacts, find the stream again ordered to flow, and their well grounded expectations frustrated by the occurrence of circumstances which they could neither have calculated on nor foreseen.

Nor have these "occasions of disorder" confined themselves to their legitimate "locality," but by an unjustifiable diffusion, have unfortunately extended themselves to our peaceful country. Our merchants have been plundered, and certain portions of our coasts blockaded by those who could have had no inducement to their violence, but such as might be derived from a consciousness of our inability to repel it. Our citizens have been destroyed when in the peaceable discharge of their lawful avocations. To prevent these outrages I issued my proclamation requiring the apprehension of such of those violators of our pacific system, as could be effected

by the ordinary means of arrestation, and to bring them before the constituted authorities for condemnation. This order, however, was not effectively attended to; but I have the pleasure to state, that they have retired of their own accord, and a negotiation for the termination of those differences which may have led to these incursions, is in the progress of amicable adjustment.

Nor have these outrages been those only of which we have a well grounded complaint. In consequence of a proclamation which I had issued to resist by force, any attempt which might be made to occupy a part of the territory ceded to us by the convention of 1803, until an amicable negotiation should identify those boundaries which had become the subject of uncertainty, one of the foreign nations who had supposed its interests to be implicated, has ordered out an army of 7000 men, which has entrenched itself in the very spot from whence one of their detachments had been before expelled. In order, however, to avert any calamity, I have directed the commanding officer on our station not to enforce for the present, the terms of my proclamation, but to endeavor to prevail on the adverse party to wait until the meeting of congress, when such measures would be pursued, as would be most proper as to them, and most agreeable as to myself. If, however, their impatience for a premature decision has occasioned a contrary appeal, I have ordered col. Cushing to hold himself in readiness with five hundred men under his command, to repel any unjustifiable aggressions.

If this force should be deemed insufficient it will be assisted by all the New-Orleans militia, and as there are 1600 inhabitants in that place it may be reasonably concluded that it could furnish not less than 150 effective and perhaps well disposed men.

With respect to our negotiation on the subject of the Floridas, I am sorry to state that some obstacles have prevented its completion, it will be with the wisdom of the national legislature to say, whether these obstacles can consistently with sound policy be removed, or whether they should be referred to a less amicable and perhaps equally expensive appeal. As I suppose the subject will be confidentially discussed my secretary will furnish you with such documents as may be necessary to its illustration. And I could wish that the mode of deliberation here suggested might meet your consent, as it would perhaps be improper to endanger a liability to misconception on the part of those who most probably may not have an opportunity of being informed of the data which were made the basis of the negotiation.

And here I will take the occasion to remark that it has been said the power alluded to has so unhappily mistaken its own interest as to continue a diplomatic functionary whose very extraneous officiousness has created a disposition on the part of the administration to have his functions exercised by some other agent. His letters of credence however, is a matter of surmise only, as no audience has taken place, and his letters on the subject remain unopened in the post office at Washington. The sagacity of congress will readily perceive the prudence and policy of this proceeding.

With respect to another power, to whose magnanimity and forbearance so much credit was not given by some respectable but unreflecting citizens among us, it is to be hoped, that alarms so unnecessarily entertained, will now be dispensed with as the present aspect of affairs on the European continent would not warrant their continuance. If however we should be unhappily constrained which would be entirely contrary to our wishes and our hopes, of engaging in an unprofitable and inhuman contest, it is with congress to consider whether the existing establishments are or are not equal to any supposable exigence of a future crisis; whether the Atlantic fortifications should be strengthened—whether the number of gun boats should be increased, and whether the army under col. Cushing may not be sufficient for the protection of the interior.

Keeping however always in view the relative magnitude of the injuries which would be sustained, admitting the legitimacy of the apprehension alluded to compared with those which might be expected to proceed from an attempt to prevent them—examining whether the assumption of a frowning and offensive attitude might not be productive of a more unpleasant result, than patiently submitting to the transfer of those who are supposed to be possessed of anti-revolutionary tendencies, and whether the appearance of severity towards those who have always treated us honorably, may not be a better

means of securing their moderation and good will.

Our force at New York already consists of nearly 100 men, besides officers, and that at Baltimore has been increased from two officers and 6 men, to one officer and upwards of 20 men. The other seaports have also been guarded in a ratio corresponding with their relative importance and exposure.

No advices have been received from Tunis, but I am of opinion that the disposition of that regency is not hostile. It is true I had expressed a different opinion at the close of the last session, which is a disposing fact would authorize a departure from. But the wisdom of congress will not be at loss to justify the expression of this alarm, as it was the salutary means of keeping open the Mediterranean fund, which could be employed to the satisfaction of adventitious contingencies, without increasing the amount of specific appropriations, or particularizing, destinations of the public monies which might be deemed unfit by those who, not having a full view of the subject, cannot be supposed to be so well apprized of the propriety of their application.

The amount of unlocated land in the territory of Louisiana has not been so great as some among us had expected; the valuable parts have generally been anticipated by foreign locations, and those which remain to our benefit are for the most part flooded with water, so as to defeat the contemplations of agricultural settlement. But this inconvenience might perhaps be superceded by cutting a canal through the country from the Pacific ocean to the Mississippi, which would answer the double purpose of drawing off the occasion of this impediment, and of diverting the fur trade from the borders of Russia to the American markets on the Mississippi.

These subjects, fellow citizens, together with the propriety of preserving the liberty of the press by confining its expansions within a more justifiable limit than it has unfortunately extended to, and of supplying any deficiencies in this respect to which you may think our penal code subjected, and all that the executive section of our government is at present prepared to submit to your deliberation. I shall always be pleased to co-operate in any measure which, having an economical foundation, may also have a salutary effect in promoting our national advantage, and I pray you citizen representatives, to accept my salutations, and the cordial assurances of my high respect.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

KINGSTON, (Jm.) Oct. 3.

His majesty's brig Ferret, of 18 gun, the honorable captain Cadogan, came into Port Royal late on Wednesday evening. We are concerned to state that during her cruise off Lagaira, the crew mutinied, rose upon the officers, and endeavored to obtain possession of the vessel while they were below, but, by the gallant and intrepid conduct of captain Cadogan, who fortunately succeeded in getting upon deck, instantly followed by his officers, and aided by the whole of the marines soon compelled the mutineers to lay down their arms, who it seems made but little resistance on being commanded to do so by the captain, when he and the officers had got upon deck. No lives were lost, nor a single person wounded. The boatswain, and twelve of the crew, who were the principal ringleaders, were immediately put in irons. It was the intention of the mutineers, had they succeeded in carrying their infamous purposes into execution, to have taken the Ferret into Lagaira.

Captain Liddle, of the Columbian army, who returned in the Ferret, was put on board the Galatea one of Miranda's vessels, at Aruba: The general still continued at that island with his force, but had little hopes, it appears, of succeeding in his enterprise: the general we fear was too sanguine: his means of attaining the laudable object he had in view were altogether insignificant, which must have disheartened those who had flattered him with their immediate aid and support, and, from the want of whose assistance all his hopes and expectations of succeeding must have been at once frustrated.

September 29.

Late accounts from a neighboring colony state that the insurgents there had recently an engagement with general Ferrand, in which they received a very severe repulse, from four to five thousand of their men having been killed and wounded during the contest. Dispatches are likewise said to have arrived there from France, expressing the most ardent wish of the emperor Napoleon to have good order and tranquillity re-established, for which purpose

It was stated, that the French should be of the branches, to be nominated colony. This is an accredited and accented Jerome, an ap consonant and where he r life or being ma his recent "ba board a French.

We understand received a letter chgo, which was can'schooner F day, dated on 1, off Bermuda squadron had e hurricane, on negada, that di and the only s then was the F lost her mainma the Terrible o masted, and le frigate. In re of the squadro been totally ig

His majesty's captain A. F. 28th July, as bound fleet, to towards to Ca today at Port

By the Vete disastrous acc parts that on long, 78 31, a menced, and violence until which time 11 making signa ance was imm manning the b succeeded in s Cor and Ant lis of Glasgow to say, with a Forty Second James (of Li immediately af every soul on the 23d the w 62 sail were der protection gins, captain vere then m mated during the Veteran's gate, one of intending to chenne frigate commodore put into Bern but had saild to the Vetera The Barba Bermuda by lords of the fate of the fl

NEW By the M from Antst Dutch paper taining the f

The price forced on ch Gin. L Do. A Intelligence from the S peace with S in Pomerant is said that made us an lieutenant co ed to him. the face of motion. A artillery is rived here f four grand near Sagau others are n one near H men strong is putting i fence. Th ing. Recri the sentim are in circu Brunswick Inglesir ger pected here structions, are to hold neas; and be a levy Po city and Po selves in re notice."

PUBLIC SALE.

Will positively be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 12th day of December next,
The Tract of Land whereon Thomas Pollard, sen. lived, in the county of Fairfax, on Popeshood Creek, containing about 530 acres. It is a valuable plantation, and lies about 20 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George-Town. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. One half of the purchase to be paid upon the execution of the deed in cash, or young negroes valued at cash price, and two years will be allowed for the balance.
October 28. (28) lawt

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, on the south side of King, between Washington and St. Asaph streets, and nearly opposite James Bacon's store. Immediate possession will be given. The rent required is forty pounds a year.—Apply to Mr. John Tucker.

Stephen Cooke.

October 16.

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Tuesday the 14th instant, a negro man, named BEN, the property of the subscriber, broke the jail of Prince George's county, where he had been put for security, and made his escape; in his elopement he was accompanied by a white man of the name of EARL, who had been committed for robbery. EARL said he was a sea-faring man, a native of Philadelphia, that his father had been sailing master of the United States ship Congress, whilst under the command of Captain Decatur, and is now commodore of the gun boats stationed off New-Orleans. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, about 24 or 25 years old, and has light brown or sandy colored hair. I think it is probable he may carry BEN with him and pass him as his slave until he has an opportunity of selling him. Whilst in jail EARL's clothing was a blue India cotton seaman's jacket, and trousers of the same. BEN is a shoemaker and gardener by trade, he is also a tanner, and can be a very expert house servant—he is about 30 years of age, and from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and square built, has very wavy hair, red eyes, flat nose, and a black complexion—he is a fellow of considerable address and great plausibility, disposed to be rather pert and impudent, especially when intoxicated, but is easily reduced to submission.

I will give a reward of Thirty Dollars to any person who will secure him in any jail so that I may get him again, or to any person who will apprehend him and bring him to me. I will give a reward as follows: if taken 100 miles or upwards from home I will give 50 dollars, if taken from 40 to 100 miles from home I will give 40 dollars, or if taken within 40 miles of this place I will give 30 dollars, besides defraying reasonable expenses in bringing him home.

All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harboring, employing or carrying off said Negroes, as I will prosecute whoever shall do so with the utmost rigor of law.

THOMAS MUNDELL.

Wheeler's Ferry, near Piscataway,
Prince George's county, Maryland,
28th October, 1805.

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Ten Dollars Reward.

ON Tuesday morning the 21st inst. eloped from the plantation of the subscriber,
JAMES S.

a likely young negro fellow; about five feet six or eight inches high; of dark complexion; frowning countenance; and has on his left temple a scar from a burn about the size and shape of a spot in the suit of spades. He has very little clothing with him but what he has on, which is a dark colored surtout, with some inferior under clothing, much worn. James was purchased out of Bullet's estate, where he had several connexions, bond and free—His mother Nelly, a free woman, resides in Dumfries; his brother, a free man, at Stafford court-house, as ostler; and I am told that in Alexandria he has several free brothers, who occasionally go by water. It is most likely that if he is not lurking about Mr. Stephen French's, of this county, where he has a wife, he will try to get to Alexandria with his free brothers and pass for a free man too. I therefore strictly forewarn all persons whatsoever from harboring or taking off said fellow at their peril. I would particularly thank all constables and patrolers under whose notice this advertisement comes, to be very strict in examining all negroes who are going about without notes or passes from their masters, and whoever will apprehend JAMES & bring him home, or secure him in any jail, and forward notice so that I get him again, shall receive, if in the county or neighborhood, 2 dollars, or the above reward if taken in Alexandria, or out of the state.

William Primm.

Prince William County,
October 27, 1806.

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NOTICE.

The Vestry of the Episcopal Church in Alexandria, have directed the Wardens to give notice, that the parish being vacant, they are desirous of engaging a CURATEMAN of the Protestant Faith, to whom a liberal salary will be given and the use of a glebe containing about seven hundred acres of land within eight miles of town.

October 30.

Gun and Pistol Manufactory.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above manufactory in all its various branches; where all orders in his line of business will be executed on the shortest notice.

He expects, in the course of a few weeks, an elegant assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS from the best manufactory in England.

A good Journeyman will hear of employment by applying to the subscriber.

Robert Nath,

King-street, near the water, Alexandria.
A. B. A generous price will be given for good seasoned WALNUT PLANK, of from two inch to two and a half in thickness.

September 22.

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James R. Riddle

Has just received and offers for Sale, at very reduced prices,

FRESH GOODS.

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

A. L. S. O.

2 trunks handsome British printed cottons,
1 do. American,
1 do. 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins,
3 cases Irish linens,
6 bales India piece goods—consisting of Company gurrals,
Gurrals lawns,
Gazepore do.
Cogniana cossacs,
Buffs,
Checks, and Gillea handkerchiefs—
Which will be sold low by the piece to those who purchase to sell again.

October 23.

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JOSEPH SMITH,

Has just received and offers for Sale, an assortment of

GERMAN LINENS.

Brown and white Tickenburgs

Burlaps, Halblockings,

Hessians, brown rolls

White Rolls

Dowles,

Platillas

Russia Sheetings

7 bales of Muslins

2 boxes of low priced Irish Linens

Continental and West-India Rum

8 hds. best retailing Molasses

20 hds. of Muscovado Sugar

4000 bushels Ground Alum Salt

600 Lisbon, (fine) in sacks, &c.

October 24.

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REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

Burlaps, opaburgs and ticklenburgs,
Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown platillas,
Round & white yarn dowles,
Bocallies and quadruple Silks,
German sheetings and sheeting linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchester,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal-cottons
Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and mill'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dimities
Chintzes and calicoes,
Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ginghams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings.
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satins, lutestrings, pelongs and sarsnets
Silk, pique, and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
4 and 4 Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Durants, wildboars and bombazetts
Russia sheetings and ravena dicks
Gurrals, bafas, copas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M. P. FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpowder, in kegs
And a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

By the piece or pack, as some of which are entitled to discount.

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A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11.

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Just Published, BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street, ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF FREDERICK the Second, KING OF PRUSSIA.

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends:—Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince. Translated from the French of *Dieudonne Thiebaut*, Professor of *Belles Lettres*, in the Academy of Berlin—Printed on fine wove paper, with a good type, in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above,
Goldsmith's History of England, abridged for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.
Webster's Grammar, Clark's Nepos, Mair's Introduction, Took's Pantheon, Ruled Music Paper, and English and German Almanacs, for 1807—

And the following Law Books:

Bacon's abridgement, 7 vols. Price \$27 50 cents.
Epanasse's reports, 3 vols. \$9
Dallas's reports, 3 vols. \$15
East's reports, 8 vols. complete, \$20
Wilson's law lectures, 3 vols. \$10 50 cts.
Sullivan's lectures, \$3
Peake's nisi prius, 2ds.
Evidence, in boards, 2ds. 25 cts.
November 3. d3t.oaw1stJan.

R. Gray,

Has lately published, a new and elegant edition, greatly enlarged, of

Modern Philosophers; or Terrible Fracturation:

A Poem, addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London, by Christopher Cantlie, M. D. A. S. Price, in boards, 2 dollars—in plain sheep, 2 dollars 50 cents—in calf and elegantly gilt, 3 dollars.

Life and Pontificate of Leo the tenth, by William Roscoe, in 4 volumes, octavo. Price in boards, 10 dollars—in sheep, 12 dollars—in calf and gilt, 14 dollars.

ON HAND,

A large stock of Books, in the different branches of science and literature, and a very extensive assortment of School Books, and other articles suitable for country sales.

November 4. d3t.oaw1stJan

LANDED,

and for sale by

Lawson and Fowle,

75 hogsheads retailing sugar
70 barrels New-England rum
6 ditto whale
2 hds. spermcaeti
1 butt linseed

20 chests young hyson
2 do. do. souchoing
12 bales Beerboon gurrals
50 boxes codfish
10 quintals Isle Shoal dums do. for family use

30 kegs butter
15 do. pickled salmon
20 boxes soap
30 do. chocolate
160 tons plaster Paris.

IN STORE,
40 puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica rum

2 pipes Holland Gin
Maddira Wine
Retailing molasses
10 chests imperial
10 do. young hyson
5 bales Beerboon gurrals
50 boxes dipt candles
50 do. chocolate
50 do. fig blue
50 half boxes brown soap
4 cases cotton and wool cards
7 casks 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads
8 tons sheet lead
50 bolts heavy ravens duck
Havana Segars
No. 1 beer

A quantity of mens coarse and fine shoes
50 casks F and FF Belhona Gunpowder.

October 30.

Hardware.

PATON & BUTCHER'S,

Have received by the ship LEONIDAS Captain M. KINZIE, from LIVERPOOL, a complete assortment of

IRONMONGERY:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington,
Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one handle
Patent ditto
Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle
Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.

ALSO,
For sale, at the tan-yard of EZRA KINSEY and Co.

Two thousand Spanish Hides.

September 22.

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JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
30000 weight of excellent BUTTER,
In small tins, suitable for family use.
November 3.

RECEIVED,
By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,
from Liverpool, and for sale by
Lawson & Fowle,
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS,
6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold on liberal terms.
November 5

LEWIS LANNAY,
One of the firm of M^cALLOCH and LANNAY,
Baltimore;

Has just opened, in King-street, opposite the Printing Office,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME assortment of American printed Calicoes, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, and Bed Covers—also a few barrels of the first quality Starch and Hair Powder—

As he means to remain but a short time here, he requests those who wish to favor him with their custom to call speedily.

N. B. He will sell the goods at the Baltimore prices.
November 3.

The Subscriber

informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. CAZENOVE, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—

Superfine,
Fine, and Forrest } Cloths,
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchester,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfbacks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushing,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies super-fine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Downasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Plaidias,
White and brown Rells,
Burboon Gurrals,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pine, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of

taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granary at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.

November 3.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, Compt.

vs.
Thomas White, Josiah Faxon, Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph Baxter, jun. trading under the firm of Faxon, Metcalf and Co. Dfns.

In Chancery.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Thomas White, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf and Company, do not pay away, convey or create, the debts by them owing to or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Thomas White, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Dencaie, c.

September 13.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

October 10.